

Table 14

Age of HousewifeAnalysed by Economic Group

AGE GROUP	TOTAL	ECONOMIC GROUP				
		I (Lowest)	II	III	IV	V
Up to 34	%	%	%	%	%	%
22	22	6	15	26	24	17
35 - 49	33	12	24	35	39	44
50 and over	45	82	61	39	37	39
SAMPLE (Households)	5997	667	476	2619	1757	478

The proportion of households in which the housewife is less than 35 years of age rises from 6% for the lowest economic group to a maximum of 26% for the middle group and then falls to 17% for the highest group. The proportion in which the housewife is aged 35-49, however, continues to rise from 12% for the lowest group to 44% for the highest.

## 2.7 Older Person Households

Another method of classifying by age is to consider those households consisting solely of persons aged 50 years and over.

Table 15

Percentage of Households consisting solely of People aged 50 and overAnalysed by Region and Economic Group

Region	%	SAMPLE (Households)	
		Scotland	North
Scotland	14	644	
North	15	1677	
Midlands and Wales	14	1308	
South and East	20	1331	
London	15	1037	
Economic Group			
I (Lowest)	55	667	
II	24	476	
III	10	2619	
IV	9	1757	
V	13	478	
TOTAL	16	5997	

One in six of all households consists solely of persons aged 50 years and over. There is a higher proportion of such households in the South and East, which is the region with the highest proportion of rural households.

The lowest economic group, consisting largely as it does of old age pensioners, could be expected to have the highest proportion (55%) of such households. This proportion drops to 9% for group IV and then rises to 13% for group V.

## 2.8 Household Types

Here an attempt has been made to classify households into five types by the relationship patterns within them.

### Type A

Households consisting of the housewife and her husband only.

### Type B

Households including the housewife, her husband and one or more of the housewife's own children aged 0-14 years. There may, of course, be other children or adults in the household.

### Type C

Households including the housewife, her husband and one or more grown up sons or daughters aged 15 or over but not any sons or daughters or other children aged 0-14. There may be other adults in the household.

### Type D

Households consisting solely of adults aged 15 or over but not containing grown up sons or daughters of the housewife. A considerable proportion of these households will consist of the housewife, her husband and other adults. Single person households will also be included in this group.

### Type E

Other households. This group will contain households consisting of widows with children or widows with grown up sons or daughters. It will also contain households consisting of the housewife, her husband, one or more married children and some grandchildren. Absentee members, i.e. men in the Forces, have been included in determining to which group a household belongs.

Table 16

Household TypeAnalysed by Region

Household Type *	GREAT BRITAIN	REGION				
		Scot- land	North	Midlands and Wales	South and East	London
A	%	%	%	%	%	%
B	16	12	15	16	19	18
C	37	42	37	38	34	37
D	20	20	20	19	21	18
E	15	14	14	16	15	14
SAMPLE (Households)	5997	644	1677	1308	1331	1037

\* See above for definitions of Household Types.

16% of all households consist solely of the housewife and her husband. 37% contain one or more children of the housewife aged 0-14 years. 20% of households contain one or more grown up children (aged 15+) of the housewife but no children aged 0-14. Households consisting solely of adults aged 15+ and not included in the previous groups account for a further 15%.

#### 4.2 Cold Water Supply

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Perhaps the most essential amenity is a piped supply of cold water to the dwelling.

Table 36

#### Cold Water Supply

Analysed by Type of District and Region

GREAT BRITAIN	TYPE OF DISTRICT		REGION					
			Urban	Rural	Scotland	North	Midlands and Wales	South and East
	Scot-land	North	Midlands and Wales	South and East	London			
Piped supply	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No piped supply	93	97	79	93	95	90	90	96
SAMPLE (Households)	5997	4801	1196	644	1677	1308	1331	1037

It will be seen that the proportion of households with a piped supply is considerably higher in urban than in rural areas. There are only small differences between regions. The Midlands and Wales and South and East have relatively large rural populations, and these regions show rather higher proportions than others with no piped supply.

Table 37

#### Cold Water Supply

Analysed by Age of Building and Type of Dwelling

TOTAL	AGE OF BUILDING		TYPE OF DWELLING					
			Pre 1914	Post 1918	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Terraced house	Block Flat or Tenement
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Piped supply	93	90	99	85	94	94	96	97
No piped supply	7	10	1	15	6	6	3	3
SAMPLE (Households)	5997	4095	1902	764	1782	2730	398	323

Nearly all the newer dwellings had a piped supply of cold water. The percentage of detached houses without a piped supply is relatively high. This might be expected as many of them would be cottages standing alone in rural areas.

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Table 38

#### Cold Water Supply

Analysed by Economic Group

	TOTAL	ECONOMIC GROUP				
		I (lowest)	II	III	IV	V
Piped supply	%	%	%	%	%	%
No piped supply	93	87	86	93	97	98
SAMPLE (Households)	7	13	14	7	3	2
	5997	667	476	2619	1757	478

There is quite a marked difference between economic groups in this respect, those in the lower groups less frequently having a piped supply than those in the higher groups.

#### 4.3 Bathing Facilities

In the table below the proportions of households having baths and bathrooms are shown.

Table 39

#### Bathing Facilities

Analysed by Type of District and Region

	GREAT BRITAIN	TYPE OF DISTRICT		REGION				
		Urban	Rural	Scotland	North	Midlands and Wales	South and East	London
Own bathroom	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Shared bathroom	46	46	47	43	48	51	45	44
Bath fitted in kitchen, etc.	8	9	2	3	7	5	6	16
Portable bath	3	3	3	1	4	2	4	4
No bath	31	29	39	18	32	36	38	22
SAMPLE (Households)	12	13	9	35	9	6	7	14
	5997	4801	1196	644	1677	1308	1331	1037

Less than half of all households have a bathroom of their own and only slightly more than this have the use of one. For about a third of the population baths have to be taken in the kitchen or in some room used for other purposes as well, generally in a portable bath. 12% of all households have no bath at all.

Portable baths are used more in the country, but the same proportion of households in urban and rural areas have a bathroom of their own. There are fewer shared bathrooms in rural areas and less households have no bath.

There is no very marked difference between the proportions of households in different regions having their own bathroom, but the proportion sharing bathrooms is relatively high in London probably because more houses are shared. 60% of households in London have the use of a bathroom as compared with only 46% in Scotland. The other regions come in between these extremes.

35% of households in Scotland have no bath, this figure being three times the figure for the country as a whole.

Table 40  
Bathing Facilities  
Analysed by Age of Building and Type of Dwelling

	TOTAL	AGE OF BUILDING		TYPE OF DWELLING					SAMPLE (Households)
		Pre 1914	Post 1918	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Terraced house	Block flat or tenement	Other flat	
Own bathroom	%	46	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Shared bathroom	8	28	87	63	69	30	31	51	
Bath fitted in kitchen etc.	3	3	3	5	8	8	2	12	
Portable bath	31	44	3	2	2	3	3	6	
No bath	12	17	1	23	16	46	20	23	
					5	13	44	8	
						2730	398	323	
						764	1782		

It is not surprising that considerably more households in newer than in older buildings have the use of bathrooms, 93% as compared with 36%. 17% of households living in older buildings have no bath.

Terraced houses and tenements are worse off than other types of building. 44% of households in block flats or tenements have no bath, and it is likely that this is due to lack of space in tenement dwellings. The high proportion without baths in Scotland, where many people live in tenements, may also be due to this.

Table 41  
Bathing Facilities  
Analysed by Economic Group

	TOTAL	ECONOMIC GROUP					SAMPLE (Households)
		I (Lowest)	II	III	IV	V	
Own Bathroom	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Shared bathroom	46	20	31	38	63	88	
Bath fitted in kitchen, etc.	8	8	8	7	9	6	
Portable bath	3	2	4	3	3	2	
No bath	31	41	39	40	20	3	
	12	29	18	12	5	1	
	5997	667	476	2619	1757	478	

The differences between economic groups are very marked, conditions being worst in the lowest group. The lower three groups, comprising about two thirds of the population, have bathing facilities worse than the average for the country, the two higher groups being considerably better equipped.

A further facility considered was the presence of a hand basin in the bathroom. The table below shows a) the proportion of all households, and b) the proportion of households with bathrooms, having a hand basin.

Table 42

## Handbasins in Bathrooms

	Handbasin in bathroom		SAMPLE	
	All households (a)	Households with bathrooms (b)	All households	Households with bathrooms
TOTAL	%	%	5997	3252
Type of District				
Urban	41	75		
Rural	42	75	4801	2671
Region			1196	581
Scotland	37	76		
North	41	90	644	295
Midlands and Wales	46	84	1677	917
South and East	39	70	1308	733
London	34	70	1331	681
	43	71	1037	626
Economic Group				
I (Lowest)	19	65	667	192
II	25	65	2619	186
III	29	64	1757	1176
IV	59	82	478	1252
V	89	95		446
Age of Building				
Pre 1914	27	76	4095	1473
Post 1918	70	75	1902	1779
Type of Dwelling				
Detached house	60	88	764	518
Semi-detached house	58	76	1782	1361
Terraced house	25	66	2730	1038
Block flat or tenement	27	82	398	133
Other flats	51	81	323	202

75% of households with bathrooms have handbasins and 41% of all households have them.

Although as was shown, Scotland is worse off than other regions as regards bathrooms, relatively high proportions of bathrooms in Scotland have handbasins. Also the north is better off than the south in this respect.

Handbasins are provided in only two out of three bathrooms in dwellings of the three lower economic groups.

#### 4.4 Hot Water Supply

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The extent to which a hot water supply is adequate will depend partly on the points to which the hot water is piped. In the table below the percentage of households having hot water piped from some water heating appliance to sink, bath and handbasin are shown.

Table 43  
Hot Water Supply  
Households having Appliances Piped  
To Different Points

	%
Sink	51
Bath	51
Handbasin	36
Sink only	5
Bath only	5
Sink and bath	10
Sink, bath and handbasin	36
No piped appliance	44
SAMPLE (Households)	5997

Only about a half of all households have a piped supply of hot water to the bath. The same proportion has hot water piped to the sink. The proportion having hot water piped to both bath and sink is only 4%. 4% had no water heating appliance whatever, and only about one in three of all households had hot water piped to sink, bath, and handbasin.

#### 4.5 Wash-house Facilities

The table below gives the proportion of households with access to a wash-house.

Table 44  
Wash-Houses  
Analysed by Type of District and Region

Wash-house (Own (Shared or Communal)	GREAT BRITAIN	TYPE OF DISTRICT		REGION				
		Urban	Rural	Scotland	North	Mid- lands and Wales	South and East	London
12		8	26	12	18	12	11	2
5		6	4	29	3	4	1	3
83		86	70	59	79	84	88	95
SAMPLE (Households)	5997	4801	1196	644	1677	1308	1331	1037

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12% of all households have their own wash-house, 5% share or have access to a communal one, and 83% do not have access to a wash-house. 30% of country households have access to a wash-house as against 14% of urban households. The proportion is highest with 41% in Scotland and decreases as one moves south to London with 5%.

Table 45  
Wash-Houses  
Analysed by Age of Building and Type of Dwelling

	TOTAL	AGE OF BUILDING		TYPE OF DWELLING				Block flat or Tene- ment	Other flat
		Pre 1914	Post 1918	Detached house	Semi-detached house	Terraced house			
Wash-house (Own (Shared or communal)	12	15	5	28	11	10	1	5	
	5	8	1	1	2	4	42	7	
No wash-house	83	77	94	71	87	86	57	88	
SAMPLE (Households)	5997	4095	1902	764	1782	2730	398	323	

Wash-houses are more frequently provided in the older buildings, in tenements and in detached houses.

Table 46  
Wash-Houses  
Analysed by Economic Group

	TOTAL	ECONOMIC GROUP			
		I (Lowest)	II	III	IV
Wash-house (Own (Shared or communal)	12	12	14	10	12
	5	10	7	7	3
No wash-house	83	78	79	83	85
SAMPLE (Households)	5997	667	476	2619	1757

There is little difference between the economic groups except that there are fewer households sharing wash-houses in the higher economic groups.

#### 4.6 Airing Cupboards

The table that follows gives the proportion of households that possess an airing cupboard.

Table 47  
Airing Cupboards  
Analysed by Age of Building and Economic Group

GREAT BRITAIN	AGE OF BUILDING		ECONOMIC GROUP				
	Pre 1914	Post 1918	I (Lowest)	II	III	IV	V
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
With airing cupboard	24	13	47	7	11	15	36
Without airing cupboard	76	87	53	93	89	85	64
SAMPLE (Households)	5997	4095	1902	667	476	2619	1757
				478			

Three quarters of all households do not have an airing cupboard. Households in the older dwellings are much worse off in this respect, only 13% having an airing cupboard compared with 47% in the newer dwellings. Once again households in the highest economic groups are much more likely to have an airing cupboard.

#### 4.7 Gas and Electricity

The following table is based on data collected during another survey and it should be noted that the figures are based on a considerably smaller sample.

Table 48  
Gas and Electricity

	%
With gas and electricity	
With gas only	67
With electricity only	12
With neither gas nor electricity	17
	4
SAMPLE (Households)	491

Two thirds of all households have both gas and electricity, 12% have gas only and 17% electricity only. There are still 4% of households with neither gas nor electricity.

#### 5.0 CONCLUSIONS

In this section it is proposed to summarise the conclusions given in the preceding sections.

#### 5.1 Household Composition

It is estimated that there are between thirteen and thirteen and a half million households in Great Britain, the average household consisting of 3.67 persons. If all the persons within the household are classified by their relationship to the woman mainly responsible for the housekeeping, i.e. the housewife, then a representative group of 1000 households can be broken down into its constituent individuals as shown in table 49.

Table 49  
The Composition of a Group of 1000 Representative Households  
Numbers of Individuals of each status

	Number of Persons
The Housewife's own Family	
Housewife, herself	994
Husband	803
Sons aged (0-14)	328
Daughters aged (0-14)	336
Unmarried sons aged 15+	315
Unmarried daughters aged 15+	279
Total for housewife's family	3055
Other Relatives of the Housewife	
Married sons or sons-in-law	74
Married daughters or daughters-in-law	85
Other children aged (0-14)	82
Mother or mother-in-law	52
Father or father-in-law	50
Other male relations	82
Other female relations	77
Total for other relatives	502
Persons not Related to Housewife	
Male boarders	62
Female boarders	29
Male domestic servants	1
Female domestic servants	17
Total for unrelated persons	109
Grand Total for 1000 Households (Individuals)	3666

There is, however, a considerable variation in the size and composition of households. The most common size of household is the three person household, one in four households being of this size. However the most common type of household, allowing for both size and relationship pattern, is the two person household consisting solely of the housewife and her husband. One in six households are of this type.

To illustrate the wide variation in household types table 50 shows in some detail the estimated composition of a representative group of 1000 households. This table may be of some value when considering the dwellings required for a neighbourhood unit.

THE COMPOSITION OF A GROUP OF 1,000 REPRESENTATIVE HOUSEHOLDS  
Analysed by size of household and relationship pattern

Table 5C

HOUSEHOLD TYPE	TOTAL	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD							NOTES
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	
SINGLE PERSON	46*	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	* This is likely to be an underestimate. The correct figure is probably between 70 and 80.
HOUSEWIFE + HUSBAND ONLY	162	1	162	1	-	-	-	-	In 31 of these households the housewife is under 35 years of age and in 94 she is aged 50 or over.
HOUSEWIFE + HUSBAND + SONS OR DAUGHTERS AGED 0-14 (There may be others)	372	1	111	106	75	37	45	(1) About one in six of these households will contain grown-up sons or daughters or other adult relatives. (2) Only 13 of these households will contain boarders.	
HOUSEWIFE + HUSBAND + SONS OR DAUGHTERS AGED 0-14 (NO CHILDREN AGED 0-14. There may be other adults)	194	1	79	66	32	10	7	Only 8 of these households will contain boarders.	
ALL PERSONS AGED 15+ (but not single person households, nor households consisting solely of housewife and husband, nor households containing sons or daughters of the housewife)	103	1	29	47	18	5	3	1	(1) In about one third of these households the housewife has a husband. (2) 29 of these households will contain boarders, 9 consisting only of the housewife and a boarder, and 8 of the housewife, her husband and a boarder.
OTHERS	123	1	28	26	23	20	15	11	(1) About one third of these households contain the housewife, her husband, married sons or daughters, and grandchildren. (2) 10 of these households contain boarders.
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	1,000	46	219	263	213	132	65	62	

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### 5.2 Type, Ownership and Rent of Dwelling

Three quarters of all households live in terraced houses. The remaining quarter are about evenly divided between detached houses and flats.

70% of all households rent their dwellings, 13% renting them from the Local Authority. 22% of households own their dwellings, while 4% are buying them. The remaining 4% of households occupy their dwelling rent-free as a part of wages.

The average rent paid by a rent paying household is 13/8d per week. The average rent paid is lowest in Scotland at 9/9d and highest in London when the average is as high as 21/1d per week.

### 5.3 Amenities

There exists on the average 1.2 rooms per head of population. The distribution between households is such, however, that 23% of households have an average of more than one person per habitable room.

7% of households are without a piped cold-water supply, such households being mainly found in buildings erected before 1914. Conditions are considerably worse in rural areas where one in five households still lack this essential amenity.

46% of households have their own bathroom and a further 8% share a bathroom. Thus only 54% of households have access to a bathroom, this proportion varying from as little as 46% in Scotland to 60% in London.

As many as 12% of households in Britain have no bath whatsoever, 31% have to rely on a portable bath, and 3% have a bath fitted in some room other than a bathroom. The proportion without a bath at all is exceptionally high (35%) in Scotland.

64% of households living in the older houses do not have access to a bathroom compared with 7% in the newer houses. The figures for the lowest and highest economic groups show even greater difference, 72% as against 6%.

Even when a household in the lowest economic group has access to a bathroom it is less likely to find a handbasin. 19% of households with access to a bathroom in the lowest group have handbasins as compared with 89% for the highest group. For Great Britain as a whole the proportion is 41%.

Only in one out of two households is there a piped supply of hot water from some water heating appliance to the bath. 44% of all households have no piped hot water supply at all and only one in three households have a supply piped to sink, bath and handbasin.

There are still 4% of households with neither gas nor electricity and 12% of households with gas alone.

These figures show that many households in Great Britain lack some of the essential amenities. Before leaving the subject it is interesting to compare our position with that of the U.S.A. The figures in the following tables have been taken from housing reports published by the United States Bureau of the Census.

Table 51a

Number of Persons (excluding absentees) per Habitable Room  
Comparison with U.S.A.

	Great Britain (1947)	United States (1944)
Up to $\frac{1}{2}$ person per room	% 25	% 39
Over $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 person per room	52	47
Over 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons per room	13	9
Over $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons per room	10	5

Table 51b

Cold Water Supply

Comparison with U.S.A.

	Urban areas		Rural areas		All areas	
	G.B.	U.S.A.	G.B.	U.S.A.	G.B.	U.S.A.
Piped supply to the dwelling	% 97	% 94	% 79	% 57	% 93	% 70
No piped supply to the dwelling	3	6	21	63	7	30

The figures for the United States refer to 1944.

Table 51c

Bathing Facilities

Comparison with U.S.A.

	Great Britain (1947)	United States (1940)
Own bathroom	% 46	% 49
Bath fitted in kitchen etc.	3	65
Shared bathroom	8	
Portable bath	31	5
No bath	12	30

Thus there are considerably fewer over-crowded households in the United States than in Britain. If households with more than one person per habitable room are considered to be overcrowded then Britain has 23% of such households compared with 14% in the United States.

A higher proportion of British households have a piped supply of cold water to the dwelling than American. This is true both for the countries as a whole and when urban and rural areas are considered separately.

The United States is better off with regard to bathing facilities than Great Britain. 65% of American households have their own bath tubs fitted with running water (it may be cold only) as compared with 49% of British households.

## APPENDIX I

## The Sample

The sample for this enquiry consisted of 6000 addresses distributed throughout Great Britain and was stratified according to Civil Service Region and town size. Previous work had shown that the interviews could be allocated on a basis of population without introducing any appreciable error due to differences in the average household size between regions. Interviews were carried out in the following administrative districts:-

Newcastle	Chester	Chesterton RD	Cardiff
Sunderland	Northwich	Dunmow RD	Noath
Darlington	Atherton	Hove	Tredegar
Durham	Chorley RD	Maidstone	Llanelly RD
Houghton-le-Spring	Leicester	Farnham	St. Marylebone
Morpeth RD	Derby	Chertsey	Islington
Leeds	Lincoln	Tonbridge	Stepney
Sheffield	Loughborough	Midhurst RD	Lewisham
Hull	Sutton-in-Ashfield	Portsmouth	Lambeth
York	Kettering RD	Reading	Ealing
Wakefield	Southwell RD	Aylesbury	Brentford and Chiswick
Brighouse	Birmingham	Dorchester	Hornsey
Todmorden	Andover RD	Andover	Walthamstow
Normanton	Coventry	Wimborne and Cranborne RD	Edmonton
Wetherby RD	Wolverhampton	Bristol	Penge
Liverpool	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Gloucester	Maldon and Coombe
Manchester	Rugby	Taunton	Barnes
Bolton	Kidderminster	Truro	Glasgow
Preston	Warwick	Dawlish	Dundee
Wigan	Drayton RD	Bathnon RD	Falkirk
Bury	Luton	St. Germans RD	Musselburgh
Morecambe	Bedford	Denbigh	Forfar
Sale	Colchester	St. Asaph's RD	Monifieth District
		Bury St. Edmunds	Eastern 1 District

Addresses were drawn at intervals from the ward electoral registers for England and Wales and from the valuation rolls in Scotland.

The addresses were issued in lists to the investigators, who were instructed to interview the housewife. When the interview was not successful (housewife out after three calls, refusal, etc.) the dwelling to the immediate right was substituted. If a dwelling proved to contain two separate households, both housewives were interviewed and the next address was deleted from the list.

5997 schedules were completed. Some tables comparing the sample distributions with other surveys and published statistics are given below:-

## REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

## WATER HEATING SAMPLE

Scotland	% 11
North	28
Midlands and Wales	22
South and East	22
London	17

CIVILIAN POPULATION<sup>2</sup>

% 11
28
22
22
17

## DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF DISTRICT

## WATER HEATING SAMPLE

Urban	% 80
Rural	20

CIVILIAN POPULATION<sup>2</sup>

% 80
20

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE OF BUILDING

	<u>WATER HEATING SAMPLE</u> (includes Scotland) %	<u>POPULATION AND HOUSING<sup>1</sup></u> (excludes Scotland) %
Pre 1914 building	68	69
Post 1918 building	32	30+
SAMPLE (Households)	5997	11276
+ 1% unclassified		

DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF DWELLING

	<u>WATER HEATING SAMPLE</u> %	<u>POPULATION AND HOUSING<sup>1</sup></u> %
Detached house		
Semi-detached house	12	12
Terraced house	32 <sup>x</sup>	28
Flat	50	56
SAMPLE (excluding Scotland)	6 5353	4 11276

<sup>x</sup> The end house of a terrace was classified as semi-detached in this sample but as terraced in the other sample.

AGE GROUP  
(years)

	<u>AGE OF INDIVIDUALS</u> <u>WATER HEATING SAMPLE</u> (April, 1947) %	<u>CIVILIAN POPULATION</u> (December, 1946) <sup>2</sup> %
0 - 5	8	8
5 - 14	13	13
15 - 24	13	14
25 - 34	17	12
35 - 44	15	15
45 - 54	14	16
55 and over	20	14
SAMPLE *(INDIVIDUALS)	21337	21

\* Excludes absentees

These analyses suggest that the sample adequately represents the households of Great Britain.

APPENDIX IINon-Resident Domestic Help

Housewives were asked whether they had any non-resident help and, if so, the number of hours worked per week.

Table 1 - Households having Non-Resident HelpAnalysed by Region

	Total	Region				
		Scotland	North of England	Midlands and Wales	South and East	London
Having help	6	% 6	% 5	% 4	% 7	% 7
Not having help	94	94	95	96	93	93
SAMPLE (Households)	5997	644	1667	1308	1331	1037

Table 2 - Households having Non-Resident HelpAnalysed by Economic Group

	Economic Group				
	I (Lowest)	II	III	IV	V
Having help	% 1	% 2	% 1	% 7	% 36
Not having help	99	98	99	93	54
SAMPLE (Households)	667	476	2619	1757	478

Of those households having non-resident domestic help, 29% had help for 4 hours or less per week, 42% from 5 - 12 hours per week, and 29% for over 12 hours. Rather more households in London and the South than in the Midlands and North have help. A third of households in the highest economic group have non-resident help compared with 1% of those in the lowest group.

1. Population and Housing in England and Wales - Mid 1945 by Geoffrey Thomas.  
2. Registrar General's Estimates, December, 1946.